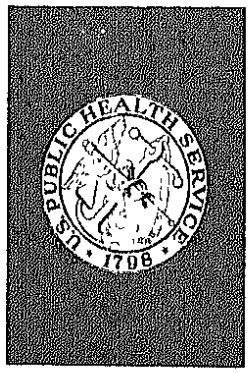


SERIES B—No. 41

HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Persons Injured While at Work

United States

July 1959 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of persons injured while at work and associated disability days by place and type of accident, age, sex, residence, geographic region, family income, and education of family head. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

Washington, D. C. February 1963

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph.D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director
O. K. Sagen, Ph.D., Assistant Director

U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M.D., Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D.D.S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
Arthur J. McDowell, Chief, Health Examination Survey
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc.D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-B41

CONTENTS

SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)	---
Category not applicable (three dots)	...
Magnitude less than one-half of the unit used	0 or 0.0
Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates	(*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals

PERSONS INJURED WHILE AT WORK

SELECTED FINDINGS

Data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1959 through June 1961 show that an annual average of about 9 million currently employed persons sustained work injuries that required medical attention or caused restriction of usual activity for a day or more. This estimate is based on data collected in household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during this two-year period among the civilian, noninstitutional population. The 9 million persons injured while working comprised about 20 percent of the average annual total of 45 million persons injured in all classes of accidents during this period.

The injuries incurred by these persons required either medical attention or one or more days of activity restriction, or both, to be included in these estimates. Therefore, minor injuries are excluded. Among the 9 million persons with work injuries, about 90 percent received medical attention for the injury and 52 percent restricted their activity. Among the 4.7 million persons with activity-restricting injuries, 1.7 million (19 percent of the total work injuries) reported spending at least one day in bed as a result of the injury and 3 million persons (34 percent of the total) remained away from work for at least one day.

About 87 percent of the work injuries occurred among males. Two factors contributed to the sex differential in the rate of work injuries: (1) males comprise two-thirds of the currently employed population, and (2) in general, the risk of injury is greater in occupations composed almost exclusively of male workers.

The annual rate of work injury among the currently employed population was 13 persons injured per 100 population. The rate was 17 injuries per 100 males compared with 5 injuries per 100 females. The currently employed population on which these rates are based is the average number of persons 17 years and over employed during the period. Employment is defined as working at any time during the two-week period prior to the week of the household interview (or having a job or business during that period).

The rate of persons injured was highest among workers aged 17-24 years and lowest among persons 65 years and older. Residents of rural-farm areas had the highest rate of work injury. Rates for urban and rural-nonfarm areas were essentially the same.

About two-thirds of the persons injured while at work sustained the injury in an industrial place such as a factory, construction site, or similar location. The remaining third of the work injuries occurred in other places—street or highway, farm, home, or place of recreation.

Several recent reports from the U. S. National Health Survey contain information about persons injured in the two-year period from July 1959-June 1961. Health Statistics, Series B, Numbers 37 and 40 contain summary data about all persons injured. Health Statistics, Series B, Number 39 presents details about persons injured in the home. A report in preparation covers persons injured in motor vehicle accidents.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Responses to queries in household interviews serve as the basis for the information shown in this report. These household interviews were conducted in a probability sample of the civilian, non-

This report was prepared by Charles S. Wilder of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

institutional population of the United States. Each week the U. S. National Health Survey, through the field resources of the Bureau of the Census, interviews a representative sample of the Nation's households. During the 104 weeks of interviewing between July 1959 and June 1961, about 76,000 households with approximately 250,000 members living at the time of the interviews provided information about their health status either through self-response or through information provided by an adult member of the family. Data about health, social, and demographic characteristics of each household member were recorded on the questionnaire, a copy of which is reproduced in Appendix III.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be directed to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are presented in Appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, familiarity with these definitions is essential for interpretation of the data.

Information about injuries was obtained from the "illness-recall" questions 11-17 (see Appendix III). More detailed information about the nature of the injury was entered in table I of the questionnaire. In addition, table A was completed to provide facts about the accident causing the injury. These facts have been used to classify persons injured according to class, type, and place of accident.

Estimates of the number of persons injured are derived from the count of persons who reported an injury during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. To be included in the statistics, an acute injury condition must have been medically attended or have caused at least one day of activity restriction. Minor injuries which did not require medical attention or restricted activity were excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience during the two-week period of persons who died prior to the household interview and that of persons who were not members of the civilian, noninstitutional population at the time of the interview.

The average annual number of persons injured while at work comprises about 20 percent of the total number of persons injured during this period. All persons injured were assigned to one or more of the four major classes of accidents: motor vehicle, "while at work," home, and other and unknown. The 9 million persons injured while at work are included in the following classes:

Total persons injured while at work	8,896,000
While at work	7,612,000
Motor vehicle-while at work	705,000
Motor vehicle-while at work-at home	19,000
Home-while at work	560,000

Note that about 15 percent of the total number of work injuries might also be classified as other major classes of accidents, namely motor vehicle or home. To some degree this may be a reflection of the amount of work occurring in places other than industrial locations.

PERSONS INJURED WHILE AT WORK, BY MEASURES OF THE IMPACT OF INJURY

The impact of disease or injury on the individual may be measured by actions taken as a result of the condition. These actions could include seeking medical attention, restricting one's usual activities, remaining home from work, and remaining in bed for the day. Such actions describe the impact of injury in that the effects of the illness or injury may require taking one or more of these actions.

The 9 million persons injured while at work took one or more of the above actions in response to the work injuries sustained. Since minor or trivial injuries not requiring medical attention or activity restriction have been excluded from the data, at least one of the measures is applicable for each person injured. The other end of the scale of impact criteria—injury within the two-week period causing death prior to the time of the household interview—is excluded by restricting the data to persons alive at the time of the household interview.

About 9 out of 10 persons injured while at work sought medical attention for the injury (table 1 and fig. 1). About half of the total persons injured at work restricted their usual activities for at least a day; the remaining half sought only medical attention for the injury. About 42 percent of the persons injured at work were medically attended and also experienced some restriction of activity. This latter percentage may be approximated from figure 1 by subtracting the 10.5 percent without medical attention from the 52.3 percent with activity-restricting injuries.

Persons with bed-disabling injuries and those with injuries resulting in time lost from work (work-loss days) are included in the number with activity restriction, since each of these types is, by definition, a restriction on one's usual activities. However, the restriction of usual activities does not necessarily result in days spent in bed or work-loss days. Similarly, a day in bed is not a work-loss day if the day is not a normal working day for the injured person.

The number and proportion of persons injured while at work included in each of the four measures are shown in tables 1 and 2 for various demographic characteristics. As explained above, the same injured person may be included in more than one category; therefore, the numbers will not add to the total, and the percentages will exceed 100 percent.

In general, there is comparatively little variation by age and other characteristics in the proportion of injuries included in each impact criterion. Observed differences may be explained in several ways. Some of the variation is explained by the type and nature of the injury and its effect on the person. A young worker who is injured in a fall may restrict his activities but may not be confined to bed. On the other hand, an older worker sustaining the same type of injury may experience bed disability. Variation could also result from the fact that certain classes of workers are unlikely to be exposed to the risk of specific types of injuries. Some of the variation may be explained by sampling variability since some of the cells in table 1 contain relatively small numbers which may vary considerably in size due to chance alone.

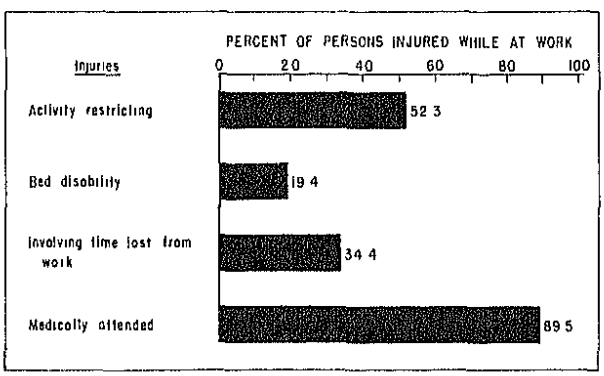


Figure 1. Percent of persons injured while at work by measures of the impact of injury.

In four instances in table 2, the proportion of medically attended injuries is somewhat lower than that for all injured persons. These are (1) persons 65 years and older, (2) persons with rural-farm residence, (3) persons with family income under $2,000 a year, and (4) persons with education of the head of the family under 5 years. Lesser use of medical facilities has been noted previously for each of these groups, notably in Health Statistics, Series B, Number 19, "Volume of Physician Visits."

PERSONS INJURED WHILE AT WORK, BY TYPE AND PLACE OF ACCIDENT

About two out of three persons injured while at work were working in an industrial place at the time of the accident causing the injury (table 3). An industrial place includes such places as factories, railway yards, workshops, logging camps, garages, and construction projects. In Appendix II, the "place of accident" categories are described in more detail. The one person in three injured while working in other than an industrial place sustained the injury in one of the following places: street or highway, farm, home, place of recreation, or such places as stores, offices, and restaurants.

The types of work accidents resulting in injury are shown in table 3; those happening most frequently are shown graphically in figure 2. Each accident was classified in one of the types listed in the table. In the event that an accident could be classified in more than one type, it was assigned to the first shown in the order of the types listed.

The leading cause of work injury was being "struck by a moving object." This category excludes moving motor vehicle injuries and moving nonmotor vehicle injuries. The moving object may have been held in the hand (in motion), may have been thrown or otherwise flying, may have fallen accidently, or may have been propelled in some

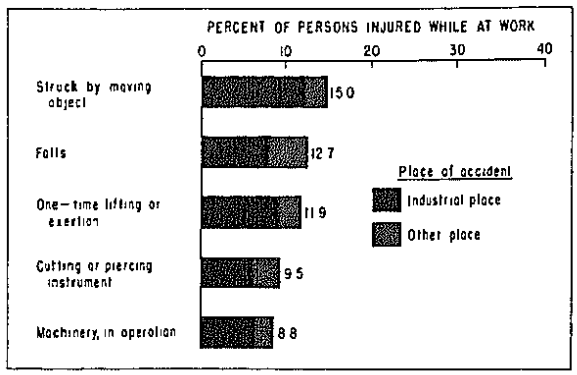


Figure 2. Leading causes of work injuries by place of accident.

other manner. The second leading cause of work injury was that of falls, including "falls on stairs, steps, or from a height" (44 percent of all falls) and "all other falls" (56 percent of all falls). The latter group may be defined as falls on the same level. Other important causes are substantially self-explanatory, except that injuries caused by cutting or piercing instruments attached to machinery would be included with the group designated as "machinery, in operation." It is of interest that the types of accidents shown in figure 2 accounted for about 6 out of 10 work injuries. Undoubtedly, various safety devices and safety practices have prevented many accidental injuries of these types, but substantial efforts toward further prevention of industrial accidents are needed.

PERSONS INJURED WHILE AT WORK AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

Sex and Age

The work injury rate was about 13 injuries per 100 currently employed persons per year (table A). The injury rate was 17 injuries per 100 currently employed males in contrast to 5 injuries per 100 currently employed females. This substantial sex ratio of about three to one is probably due to differences in the type of occupation. Males constitute a high proportion of workers in occupations where the risk of injury is greatest.

Some of the rates shown in tables A, B, C, and 4-13 should be interpreted with caution because of the relatively small numbers of persons injured and associated disability days. In some instances, observed differences may be meaningful even though they are within the range of sampling variability. Such differences will be mentioned only when the pattern is repeated several times in these tables or when such differences are consistent with other related health statistics.

As age increased, the rate of work injury decreased for males. Several explanations for the decline may be offered: (1) the experience gained in one's occupation over the years leads to skillful performance of the job, thereby reducing the probability of injury; and (2) as age increases, promotion advances a person to supervisory or other positions where risk of work injury is lower. Thus, younger employees may be exposed to risk of injury because of the nature of employment and less skillful performance.

Contrary to the experience for males, the rate of work injury among females increased with age. It is possible that this results from sampling variability since the number of injured females is relatively small, but similar increases in rates were noted in Health Statistics, Series B, Number 37, for other classes of accidents.

The number of disability days associated with work injuries is a measure of the social and economic costs of these injuries. Three types of disability days are presented: restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss. (See Appendix II for the definitions of these measures.)

The average currently employed person experienced about two days per year of restricted activity, one-half day of bed disability, and three-fourths day of time lost from work as a result of work injuries. As expected, there were substantially more disability days for males than for females. As age increased, the number of disability days also increased, contrary to the age pattern for persons injured. This finding is consistent, however, since older persons also have longer periods of disability from other illnesses.

Another method of examining these data on disability days reported for work injuries is in terms of the average duration of disability per person injured while at work. This may be accomplished by dividing the disability-day rate per 100 currently employed persons by the persons-injured rate. Figure 3 shows that, on the average, injured females had a longer duration of disability per person than did males. A possible explanation of this is contained in table A, which shows that the rate of persons injured is higher among older female workers than among the younger female workers. Since the number of disability days is greater for older persons, the average duration

Table A. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Sex and age	Number per 100 currently employed persons per year			
	Persons injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Both sexes				
All ages-17+	13.3	186.9	42.4	65.0
17-24	15.6	88.0	10.8	32.9
25-44	13.5	157.9	39.6	65.2
45-64	12.7	215.0	54.8	75.7
65+	9.2	551.6	72.3	81.8
Male				
All ages-17+	17.4	234.4	49.9	82.7
17-24	23.1	133.2	14.2	52.6
25-44	17.6	202.8	50.0	85.3
45-64	16.0	252.0	58.5	89.3
65+	10.3	665.2	81.2	89.4
Female				
All ages-17+	5.3	93.4	27.5	30.2
17-24	4.9	23.7	(*)	(*)
25-44	4.5	59.3	16.9	21.1
45-64	6.2	143.3	47.6	49.3
65+	(*)	295.2	52.1	64.8

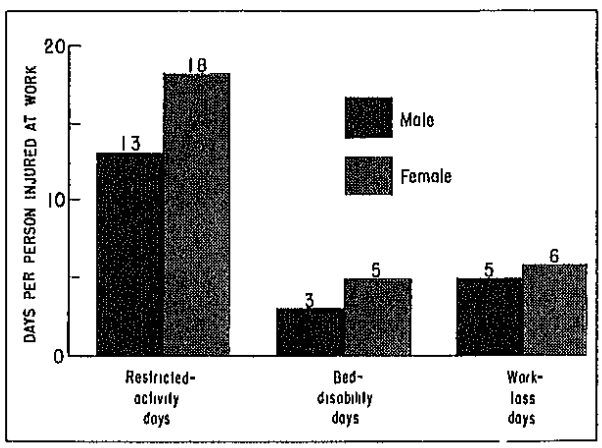


Figure 3. Average duration of disability per person injured while at work, by sex.

of disability would also be longer as a result of this weighting of the average with a greater proportion of older persons.

Residence by Sex and Age

The rate of work injury was higher among currently employed residents of rural-farm areas than among persons residing in urban or rural-nonfarm areas (tables B and 4). There was a sex difference in rates, with the rate for males being substantially higher than that for females in each area of residence. It is interesting that the ratio of males to females differs between areas. This is greatest in rural-nonfarm areas and least in rural-farm areas. The difference may have resulted from the nature of employment and resultant exposure to risk of injury.

Table 8. Number of persons injured while at work and associated disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year, by sex, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Characteristic	Number per 100 currently employed persons			
	Persons injured while at work	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Both sexes				
All areas	13.3	186.9	42.4	65.0
Urban	12.8	167.9	40.7	63.1
Rural nonfarm	13.2	203.8	43.4	63.2
Rural farm	16.7	258.6	49.7	80.0
Northeast	9.8	149.4	25.6	59.3
North Central	15.7	142.3	28.0	61.0
South	13.7	231.4	57.3	63.3
West	14.6	253.4	71.0	86.1
Male				
All areas	17.4	234.4	49.9	82.7
Urban	17.0	213.9	48.2	81.9
Rural nonfarm	17.4	258.3	54.8	80.9
Rural farm	19.3	283.4	47.8	90.1
Northeast	13.4	186.4	27.8	71.2
North Central	19.6	170.8	30.9	75.4
South	18.6	306.9	73.1	84.6
West	18.0	308.7	82.9	113.9
Female				
All areas	5.3	93.4	27.5	30.2
Urban	5.5	88.4	27.7	30.6
Rural nonfarm	3.7	80.6	17.5	23.1
Rural farm	8.5	177.9	56.1	47.5
Northeast	3.0	80.3	21.4	37.0
North Central	7.1	78.7	21.6	28.8
South	4.6	92.1	28.0	23.9
West	8.0	145.9	47.8	32.3

Among males the decline in rates of persons injured from one age group to the next occurred in most instances in each place of residence. Among females the reverse of this age pattern, noted in all areas combined, cannot be confirmed in table 4 since the numbers of females injured is too small to allow publication of estimates by age.

By residence and sex, the rate of disability days associated with work injuries followed much the same patterns as that for the incidence rate

of work injury (tables B, 5-7). In general, the rate of disability days per 100 currently employed persons increased with age in each area of residence. Among residents of urban areas the rate of bed-disability and work-loss days declined for persons 65 years and older. Perhaps there was a lower proportion of severe work injuries in this age group in urban areas.

The average duration of restriction of activity per person injured was longer for female workers than for males in each area of residence (table B). The duration of disability was longer in both rural-farm and rural-nonfarm areas than in urban areas.

Geographic Region by Sex and Age

The rate of work injury per 100 currently employed persons was highest in the North Central Region and lowest in the Northeast Region (tables B and 8). This finding is somewhat surprising since the geographic distribution of persons injured in nonwork accidents during the same period showed that the West Region had the highest rate (see Health Statistics, Series B, Number 37). The distribution of persons injured by sex and age follows much the same patterns as discussed previously.

Although the North Central Region had the highest rate of work injury, the associated activity restriction from these injuries was the lowest per 100 currently employed persons (tables B and 9). This region also had the lowest average duration of disability per injured person. Residents of the West and of the South reported the largest number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons.

The rate of bed-disability and work-loss days was highest in the West and lowest in the Northeast (tables B, 10-11). The North Central Region had rates that were of about the same magnitude as those reported for the Northeast.

Family Income by Sex

The distribution of persons injured at work according to family income indicates that persons with the highest family income have the lowest rate of work injury as well as the lowest rate of disability days (table 12). This finding may be expected if it is assumed that risk of injury is less among highly skilled personnel and among supervisory personnel who are members of this income group. The same assumption was made previously as a possible explanation of the decrease in work injury rate with increasing age. The lower risk of injury in this income group may be seen in the following data for persons injured while at work per 100 currently employed persons per year:

Age	All incomes	$7,000+
All ages---------	13.3	10.1
17-24----------	15.6	8.7
25-44----------	13.5	10.2
45-64----------	12.7	10.2
65+----------	9.2	(*)

Persons with a family income of $7,000 and over have a lower rate of work injury irrespective of the age group in which they fall.

Education of Family Head by Sex

Distribution of the rate of work injury and associated disability for members of a family whose head has a college education follows the same pattern as that for persons with a family income of $7,000 and over (table 13). Probably the low rates for this group of people resemble each other because many of the members are included in both of these population groups.

Persons in families where the education of the head of the family is less than five years have the highest rates of work injury and disability days. Perhaps a high proportion of this group is composed of unskilled and semiskilled operatives and laborers on farms and in industries where there is a high exposure to risk of injury.

Calendar Quarter by Sex

The method of the survey also makes it possible to distribute the persons injured by season of occurrence of the accident, i.e., by the quarter of the year in which the injury occurred between July 1959 and June 1961. Since each injured person was currently employed at the time of the injury, the rates shown in figure 4 are those per 100 currently employed males and females per quarter. The currently employed population on which these rates are based is the average number of persons aged 17 years and over employed during each quarter. Employment is defined as working at any time or having a job or business during the two-week period prior to the week of the household interview (see Appendix II).

Figure 4 and table C show the rate of persons injured in work accidents for each of the eight

Table C. Number of persons injured while at work per quarter, rate per 100 currently employed per quarter, and average population of currently employed persons per quarter: United States, July 1959-June 1961

Quarter	Number of persons injured while at work per quarter in thousands	Number of currently employed persons per quarter in thousands	Rate per 100 currently employed persons per quarter
July-September 1959----------	2,714	67,039	4.0
October-December 1959---------	2,187	65,721	3.3
January-March 1960----------	1,834	66,088	2.8
April-June 1960----------	2,053	67,019	3.1
July-September 1960----------	3,357	68,373	4.9
October-December 1960---------	2,089	67,414	3.1
Janusry-March 1961----------	2,041	65,606	3.1
April-June 1961----------	1,676	66,849	2.5

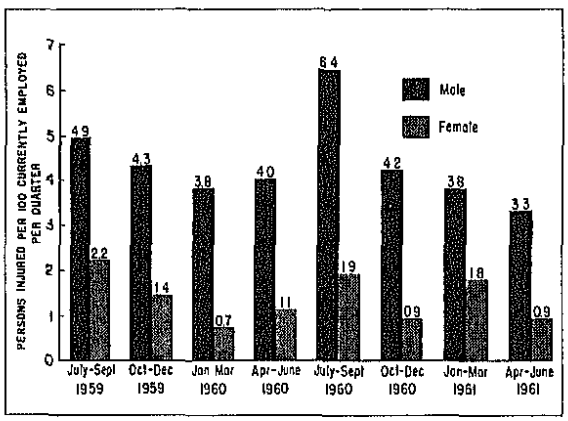


Figure 4. Number of persons injured while at work per 100 currently employed persons per quarter, by sex.

quarters in this time period. The July-September quarter of each year had the highest rate for each sex. One may speculate that the higher rate of work injury during the summer months was related to increased work activity on construction projects and farms during this period of the year. During the remaining three quarters of the year, the rate of persons injured was quite stable.

DETAILED TABLES

DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Table 1. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work who had medically attended, activity-restricting, or bed-disabling injuries, or work-loss days, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristic	Total persons injured while at work	Persons with:			
		Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Injuries requiring work-losa days
	Average number of persons injured in thousands				
Total	8,896	7,958	4,651	1,725	3,062
Sex					
Male	7,701	6,870	4,094	1,431	2,759
Female	1,195	1,089	557	294	303
Age-17+					
17-24	1,533	1,398	780	120	372
25-44	4,050	3,585	2,084	846	1,505
45-64	3,018	2,745	1,612	705	1,082
65+	295	230	175	(*)	102
Residence					
Urban	5,437	4,996	2,689	1,019	1,855
Rural nonfarm	2,241	2,004	1,275	456	824
Rural farm	1,219	958	688	250	382
Region					
Northeast	1,778	1,644	774	296	572
North Central	2,989	2,685	1,538	459	967
South	2,663	2,348	1,586	723	1,090
West	1,467	1,282	754	246	434
Family income					
Under $2,000	915	754	516	207	341
$2,000-3,999	1,910	1,707	1,124	448	688
$4,000-6,999	3,540	3,207	1,765	621	1,135
$7,000+	1,966	1,842	960	375	725
Unknown	566	448	286	(*)	174
Education of family head					
Under 5 years	804	629	572	253	496
5-8 years	2,853	2,544	1,573	495	970
9-12 years	4,170	3,826	1,973	774	1,222
College	860	765	429	151	287
Unknown	209	194	103	(*)	(*)

[1]Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 2. Percent of persons injured[1] while at work who had medically attended, activity-restricting, or bed-disabling injuries, or work-loss days, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristics	Medically attended injuries	Activity-restricting injuries	Bed-disabling injuries	Injuries requiring work-loss days
	Percent			
Total	89.5	52.3	19.4	34.4
Sex				
Male	89.2	53.2	18.6	35.8
Female	91.1	46.6	24.6	25.4
Age-17+				
17-24	91.2	50.9	7.8	24.3
25-44	88.5	51.5	20.9	37.2
45-64	91.0	53.4	23.4	35.9
65+	78.0	59.3	(*)	34.6
Residence				
Urban	91.9	49.5	18.7	34.1
Rural nonfarm	89.4	56.9	20.3	36.8
Rural farm	78.6	56.4	20.5	31.3
Region				
Northeast	92.5	43.5	16.6	32.2
North Central	89.8	51.5	15.4	32.4
South	88.2	59.6	27.1	40.9
West	87.4	51.4	16.8	29.6
Family income				
Under $2,000	82.4	56.4	22.6	37.3
$2,000-3,999	89.4	58.8	23.5	36.0
$4,000-6,999	90.6	49.9	17.5	32.1
$7,000+	93.7	48.8	19.1	36.9
Unknown	79.2	50.5	(*)	30.7
Education of family head				
Under 5 years	78.2	71.1	31.5	61.7
5-8 years	89.2	55.1	17.4	34.0
9-12 years	91.8	47.3	18.6	29.3
College	89.0	49.9	17.6	33.4
Unknown	92.8	49.3	(*)	(*)

[1] Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 3. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work and percent distribution by type of accident, according to place of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Type of accident	Place of accident					
	Total	Industrial place	Other[2]	Total	Industrial place	Other
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			Percent distribution		
Total persons injured while at work	8,896	5,996	2,900	100.0	100.0	100.0
Moving motor vehicle	322	...	322	3.6	...	11.1
Nonmoving motor vehicle	402	284	118	4.5	4.7	4.1
Other work accidents	8,172	5,712	2,460	91.9	95.3	84.8
Machinery, in operation	781	562	219	8.8	9.4	7.6
Cutting or piercing instrument	841	538	302	9.5	9.0	10.4
Foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifice	516	369	147	5.8	6.2	5.1
Falls on stairs, steps, or from a height	497	297	200	5.6	5.0	6.9
All other falls	634	403	230	7.1	6.7	7.9
Bumped into object or person	494	238	256	5.6	4.0	8.8
Struck by moving object	1,336	1,100	237	15.0	18.3	8.2
Handled or stepped on rough objects	300	214	86	3.4	3.6	2.9
Caught in, pinched, or crushed between two objects	416	271	145	4.7	4.5	5.0
Came in contact with hot object or open flame	300	225	75	3.4	3.8	2.6
One-time lifting or exertion	1,062	809	252	11.9	13.5	8.7
Twisted or stumbled	344	247	96	3.9	4.1	3.3
All other types of work accidents	652	437	215	7.3	7.3	7.4

[1]Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

[2]Other and unknown includes:

Street and highway-- 608,000 currently employed persons injured while at work.
Farm---------- 503,000 currently employed persons injured while at work.
Home - inside-------- 255,000 currently employed persons injured while at work
Home - outside-------- 324,000 currently employed persons injured while at work.
Place of recreation-- 175,000 currently employed persons injured while at work.
Other---------- 977,000 currently employed persons injured while at work.
Unknown---------- (*) currently employed persons injured while at work.

Table 4. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work and number per 100 currently employed persons per year, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of persons injured in thouaands				Number per 100 currently employed persona per year			
Both sexes								
All ages-17+	8,896	5,437	2,241	1,219	13.3	12.8	13.2	16.7
17-24	1,533	893	430	211	15.6	14.0	19.1	17.8
25-44	4,050	2,322	1,200	528	13.5	12.6	13.7	18.8
45-64	3,018	2,062	527	428	12.7	13.2	9.8	15.4
65+	295	160	(*)	(*)	9.2	7.6	(*)	(*)
Male								
All ages-17+	7,701	4,579	2,048	1,073	17.4	17.0	17.4	19.3
17-24	1,333	710	412	211	23.1	19.9	30.2	24.9
25-44	3,625	2,043	1,110	473	17.6	16.7	17.7	22.3
45-64	2,513	1,667	492	355	16.0	17.0	13.3	16.5
65+	229	160	(*)	(*)	10.3	11.8	(*)	(*)
Female								
All ages-17+	1,195	857	193	145	5.3	5.5	3.7	8.5
17-24	200	183	(*)	(*)	4.9	6.5	(*)	(*)
25-44	425	279	(*)	(*)	4.5	4.5	(*)	(*)
45-64	505	395	(*)	(*)	6.2	6.8	(*)	(*)
65+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

[1]Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 5. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands				Number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons per year			
Both sexes								
All ages-17+	124,804	71,366	34,619	18,818	186.9	167.9	203.8	258.6
17-24	8,648	4,316	3,189	1,143	88.0	67.5	141.5	96.6
25-44	47,322	28,395	13,412	5,516	157.9	154.5	152.7	196.3
45-64	51,077	31,045	11,200	8,832	215.0	198.7	209.0	318.4
65+	17,757	7,610	6,819	3,328	551.6	359.8	1,151.9	651.3
Male								
All ages-17+	103,787	57,599	30,420	15,768	234.4	213.9	258.3	283.4
17-24	7,686	3,588	3,147	951	133.2	100.7	230.9	112.4
25-44	41,769	24,932	11,935	4,902	202.8	204.3	190.1	231.4
45-64	39,493	22,498	9,657	7,338	252.0	229.4	260.1	340.8
65+	14,840	6,581	5,681	2,577	665.2	485.3	1,327.3	575.2
Female								
All ages-17+	21,017	13,768	4,199	3,050	93.4	88.4	80.6	177.9
17-24	962	728	(*)	(*)	23.7	25.8	(*)	(*)
25-44	5,554	3,463	1,477	613	59.3	56.1	58.9	88.6
45-64	11,584	8,547	1,543	1,494	143.3	147.0	93.8	240.2
65+	2,917	1,029	1,138	750	295.2	135.6	689.7	1,171.9

Table 6. Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands				Number of bed-disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year			
Both sexes								
All ages-17+	28,278	17,289	7,370	3,619	42.4	40.7	43.4	49.7
17-24	1,063	922	(*)	(*)	10.8	14.4	(*)	(*)
25-44	11,876	7,856	2,719	1,301	39.6	42.8	31.0	46.3
45-64	13,014	7,705	3,408	1,901	54.8	49.3	63.6	68.5
65+	2,326	806	1,102	(*)	72.3	38.1	186.1	(*)
Male								
All ages-17+	22,093	12,979	6,457	2,657	49.9	48.2	54.8	47.8
17-24	817	677	(*)	(*)	14.2	19.0	(*)	(*)
25-44	10,296	6,646	2,538	1,112	50.0	54.5	40.4	52.5
45-64	9,169	5,314	2,727	1,127	58.5	54.2	73.4	52.3
65+	1,811	(*)	1,052	(*)	81.2	(*)	245.8	(*)
Female								
All ages-17+	6,185	4,310	913	962	27.5	27.7	17.5	56.1
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	1,580	1,210	181	188	16.9	19.6	7.2	27.2
45-64	3,845	2,390	681	774	47.6	41.1	41.4	124.4
65+	515	(*)	(*)	(*)	52.1	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 7. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average number of work-loss days in thousands				Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year			
Both sexes								
All ages-17+	43,385	26,825	10,734	5,826	65.0	63.1	63.2	80.0
17-24	3,230	1,760	1,226	(*)	32.9	27.5	54.4	(*)
25-44	19,552	12,014	5,423	2,114	65.2	65.4	61.7	75.2
45-64	17,970	11,809	3,143	3,018	75.7	75.6	58.7	108.8
65+	2,634	1,242	943	(*)	81.8	58.7	159.3	(*)
Male								
All ages-17+	36,601	22,059	9,530	5,011	82.7	81.9	80.9	90.1
17-24	3,038	1,590	1,226	(*)	52.6	44.6	89.9	(*)
25-44	17,579	10,686	4,943	1,950	85.3	87.6	78.7	92.1
45-64	13,989	8,924	2,675	2,389	89.3	91.0	72.0	111.0
65+	1,994	858	686	(*)	89.4	63.3	160.3	(*)
Female								
All ages-17+	6,784	4,766	1,204	815	30.2	30.6	23.1	47.5
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	1,973	1,328	(*)	(*)	21.1	21.5	(*)	(*)
45-64	3,981	2,884	(*)	629	49.3	49.6	(*)	101.1
65+	640	(*)	(*)	(*)	64.8	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 8. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work and number per 100 currently employed persons per year, by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All ages-17+	8,896	1,778	2,989	2,663	1,467
17-24	1,533	188	423	527	395
25-44	4,050	882	1,462	1,277	429
45-64	3,018	605	1,013	773	626
65+	295	102	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	7,701	1,590	2,572	2,347	1,192
17-24	1,333	172	387	473	301
25-44	3,625	811	1,315	1,139	360
45-64	2,513	537	795	667	515
65+	229	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	1,195	188	416	316	274
17-24	200	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	425	(*)	146	138	(*)
45-64	505	(*)	219	107	111
65+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Both sexes	Number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year				
All ages-17+	13.3	9.8	15.7	13.7	14.6
17-24	15.6	7.6	14.9	17.1	27.7
25-44	13.5	10.9	17.4	14.4	9.2
45-64	12.7	8.9	15.0	11.6	17.7
65+	9.2	11.6	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	17.4	13.4	19.6	18.6	18.0
17-24	23.1	12.8	22.6	25.4	35.2
25-44	17.6	14.6	21.7	19.6	11.4
45-64	16.0	12.3	17.1	15.3	22.2
65+	10.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	5.3	3.0	7.1	4.6	8.0
17-24	4.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	4.5	(*)	6.2	4.5	(*)
45-64	6.2	(*)	10.4	4.6	9.0
65+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

[1] Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 9. Average annual number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes	Average number of restricted-activity days in thousands				
All ages-17+	124,804	27,229	27,091	45,027	25,457
17-24	8,648	1,601	2,343	2,876	1,828
25-44	47,322	10,289	9,879	17,180	9,975
45-64	51,077	10,408	11,447	17,168	12,055
65+	17,757	4,931	3,422	7,804	1,600
Male					
All ages-17+	103,787	22,127	22,455	38,728	20,477
17-24	7,686	1,567	2,018	2,758	1,341
25-44	41,769	9,093	8,493	15,628	8,555
45-64	39,493	7,524	9,077	13,682	9,209
65+	14,840	3,942	2,867	6,660	1,371
Female					
All ages-17+	21,017	5,102	4,635	6,299	4,980
17-24	962	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	5,554	1,195	1,387	1,552	1,420
45-64	11,584	2,883	2,369	3,486	2,845
65+	2,917	990	555	1,143	(*)
Both sexes	Number of restricted-activity days per 100 currently employed persons per year				
All ages-17+	186.9	149.4	142.3	231.4	253.4
17-24	88.0	64.6	82.6	93.3	128.0
25-44	157.9	127.7	117.3	194.4	214.5
45-64	215.0	152.9	169.7	257.9	340.2
65+	551.6	561.0	330.0	886.8	378.3
Male					
All ages-17+	234.4	186.4	170.8	306.9	308.7
17-24	133.2	116.5	117.8	148.4	157.0
25-44	202.8	163.5	139.9	269.4	269.9
45-64	252.0	172.5	195.5	314.6	397.6
65+	665.2	655.9	394.9	1,088.2	469.5
Female					
All ages-17+	93.4	80.3	78.7	92.1	145.9
17-24	23.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	59.3	47.8	58.9	51.1	95.9
45-64	143.3	118.0	112.7	151.0	231.9
65+	295.2	357.4	178.5	426.5	(*)

Table 10. Average annual number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands				
Both sexes					
All ages-17+	28,278	4,658	5,339	11,148	7,133
17-24	1,063	634	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	11,876	1,921	2,160	4,507	3,289
45-64	13,014	1,453	2,411	5,510	3,639
65+	2,326	651	647	993	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	22,093	3,297	4,064	9,230	5,502
17-24	817	634	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	10,296	1,394	1,992	4,151	2,759
45-64	9,169	1,049	1,337	4,075	2,708
65+	1,811	(*)	614	943	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	6,185	1,361	1,275	1,918	1,631
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	1,580	526	(*)	(*)	530
45-64	3,845	(*)	1,074	1,436	931
65+	515	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
	Number of bed-disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year				
Both sexes					
All ages-17+	42.4	25.6	28.0	57.3	71.0
17-24	10.8	25.6	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	39.6	23.8	25.6	51.0	70.7
45-64	54.8	21.3	35.7	82.8	102.7
65+	72.3	74.1	62.4	112.8	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	49.9	27.8	30.9	73.1	82.9
17-24	14.2	47.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	50.0	25.1	32.8	71.6	87.0
45-64	58.5	24.0	28.8	93.7	116.9
65+	81.2	(*)	84.6	154.1	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	27.5	21.4	21.6	28.0	47.8
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	16.9	21.0	(*)	(*)	35.8
45-64	47.6	(*)	51.1	62.2	75.9
65+	52.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 11. Average annual number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year due to injury while at work, by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes	Average number of work-loss days in thousands				
All ages-17+	43,385	10,801	11,614	12,316	8,654
17-24	3,230	799	901	1,027	503
25-44	19,552	4,553	5,369	6,426	3,203
45-64	17,970	3,778	4,983	4,451	4,758
65+	2,634	1,671	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	36,601	8,450	9,918	10,679	7,554
17-24	3,038	799	879	1,027	(*)
25-44	17,579	3,946	4,769	5,733	3,132
45-64	13,989	2,659	3,923	3,508	3,899
65+	1,994	1,047	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	6,784	2,350	1,697	1,637	1,101
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	1,973	607	600	694	(*)
45-64	3,981	1,119	1,059	943	859
65+	640	624	(*)	(*)	(*)
Both sexes	Number of work-loss days per 100 currently employed persons per year				
All ages-17+	65.0	59.3	61.0	63.3	86.1
17-24	32.9	32.2	31.8	33.3	35.2
25-44	65.2	56.5	63.7	72.7	68.9
45-64	75.7	55.5	73.9	66.9	134.3
65+	81.8	190.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Male					
All ages-17+	82.7	71.2	75.4	84.6	113.9
17-24	52.6	59.4	51.3	55.2	(*)
25-44	85.3	71.0	78.6	98.8	98.8
45-64	89.3	60.9	84.5	80.7	168.4
65+	89.4	174.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Female					
All ages-17+	30.2	37.0	28.8	23.9	32.3
17-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
25-44	21.1	24.3	25.5	22.8	4.8
45-64	49.3	45.8	50.4	40.8	70.0
65+	64.8	225.3	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 12. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work, aaaociated disability days, and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year, by sex and family income: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and family income	Persons injured while at work		Disability days from work injuries in thousands			Number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Average number in thousands	Number per 100 currently employed persons	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Both sexes								
All incomes----	8,896	13.3	124,804	28,278	43,385	186.9	42.4	65.0
Under $2,000------	915	13.0	30,869	6,324	5,368	439.5	90.0	76.4
$2,000-3,999------	1,910	15.5	29,125	7,462	10,003	236.0	60.5	81.0
$4,000-6,999------	3,540	15.0	37,440	8,237	16,278	158.2	34.8	68.8
$7,000+----------	1,966	10.1	19,354	4,147	8,008	99.0	21.2	41.0
Unknown----------	566	13.5	8,016	2,109	3,728	191.8	50.5	89.2
Male								
All incomes----	7,701	17.4	103,787	22,093	36,601	234.4	49.9	82.7
Under $2,000------	773	19.4	26,355	5,159	4,956	661.5	129.5	124.4
$2,000-3,999------	1,625	20.8	24,420	5,947	8,506	312.4	76.1	108.8
$4,000-6,999------	3,130	19.1	31,499	6,108	13,323	191.8	37.2	81.1
$7,000+----------	1,662	12.6	14,840	3,614	6,662	112.1	27.3	50.3
Unknown----------	511	18.2	6,673	1,265	3,154	237.6	45.0	112.3
Female								
All incomes----	1,195	5.3	21,017	6,185	6,784	93.4	27.5	30.2
Under $2,000------	142	4.7	4,514	1,164	(*)	148.5	38.3	(*)
$2,000-3,999------	285	6.3	4,705	1,515	1,498	104.0	33.5	33.1
$4,000-6,999------	410	5.7	5,940	2,128	2,955	82.0	29.4	40.8
$7,000+----------	304	4.8	4,514	533	1,346	71.4	8.4	21.3
Unknown----------	(*)	(*)	1,344	845	573	98.0	61.6	41.8

[1]Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured[1] while at work, associated disability days, and number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year, by sex and education of family head: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general quantifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and education of family head	Persons injured while at work		Disability days from work injuries in thousands			Number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year		
	Average number in thousands	Number per 100 currently employed persons	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days
Both sexes								
All educational groups	8,896	13.3	124,804	28,278	43,385	186.9	42.4	65.0
Under 5 years	804	20.3	14,441	3,170	4,599	365.2	80.2	116.3
5-8 years	2,853	15.3	48,515	9,434	14,340	261.0	50.7	77.1
9-12 years	4,170	13.9	49,060	11,580	19,219	163.1	38.5	63.9
College	860	6.9	8,512	2,487	3,518	68.6	20.0	28.4
Unknown	209	12.1	4,276	1,608	1,709	246.9	92.8	98.7
Male								
All educational groups	7,701	17.4	103,787	22,093	36,601	234.4	49.9	82.7
Under 5 years	733	28.2	11,773	2,439	3,906	452.5	93.7	150.1
5-8 years	2,655	21.6	43,102	8,812	12,940	350.1	71.6	105.1
9-12 years	3,518	17.8	40,097	8,213	16,241	203.2	41.6	82.3
College	623	7.4	5,213	1,307	2,098	61.9	15.5	24.9
Unknown	172	14.3	3,602	1,322	1,415	299.1	109.8	117.5
Female								
All educational groups	1,195	5.3	21,017	6,185	6,784	93.4	27.5	30.2
Under 5 years	(*)	(*)	2,669	731	693	197.4	54.1	51.3
5-8 years	197	3.1	5,413	622	1,401	86.2	9.9	22.3
9-12 years	653	6.3	8,963	3,366	2,977	86.6	32.5	28.8
College	237	5.9	3,299	1,181	1,419	82.8	29.6	35.6
Unknown	(*)	(*)	674	(*)	(*)	127.9	(*)	(*)

[1]Includes only currently employed persons with work injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity, or medical attention.

Table 14. Average population of currently employed persona, by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Average population in thousands			
Both sexes				
All ages-17+	66,769	42,501	16,989	7,278
17-24	9,827	6,390	2,254	1,183
25-44	29,971	18,375	8,785	2,810
45-64	23,753	15,621	5,358	2,774
65+	3,219	2,115	592	511
Male				
All ages-17+	44,272	26,928	11,779	5,564
17-24	5,771	3,563	1,363	846
25-44	20,599	12,204	6,277	2,118
45-64	15,671	9,806	3,713	2,153
65+	2,231	1,356	428	448
Female				
All ages-17+	22,497	15,573	5,210	1,714
17-24	4,056	2,827	892	337
25-44	9,372	6,171	2,508	692
45-64	8,082	5,815	1,645	622
65+	988	759	165	64

NOTE. For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 15. Average population of currently employed persons, by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Region				
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Both sexes	Average population in thousands				
All ages-17+	66,769	18,222	19,042	19,459	10,046
17-24	9,827	2,479	2,837	3,083	1,428
25-44	29,971	8,059	8,423	8,838	4,650
45-64	23,753	6,806	6,745	6,658	3,544
65+	3,219	879	1,037	880	423
Male					
All ages-17+	44,272	11,868	13,150	12,620	6,633
17-24	5,771	1,345	1,713	1,859	854
25-44	20,599	5,560	6,069	5,800	3,170
45-64	15,671	4,363	4,643	4,349	2,316
65+	2,231	601	726	612	292
Female					
All ages-17+	22,497	6,354	5,892	6,839	3,413
17-24	4,056	1,134	1,124	1,223	574
25-44	9,372	2,500	2,354	3,038	1,480
45-64	8,082	2,443	2,102	2,309	1,227
65+	988	277	311	268	131

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 16. Average population of currently employed persons, by demographic characteristics and sex: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average population in thousands		
All currently employed persons-17+---	66,769	44,272	22,497
Education of family head			
Under 5 years----------	3,954	2,602	1,352
5-8 years----------	18,591	12,310	6,281
9-12 years----------	30,088	19,737	10,351
College----------	12,404	8,418	3,986
Unknown----------	1,732	1,204	527
Family income			
Under $2,000----------	7,023	3,984	3,039
$2,000-3,999----------	12,343	7,817	4,526
$4,000-6,999----------	23,669	16,427	7,242
$7,000+----------	19,555	13,237	6,318
Unknown----------	4,179	2,808	1,371

NOTE. For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 17. Average population of currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	66,769	7,023	12,343	23,669	19,555	4,179
17-24	9,827	1,343	2,143	3,232	2,516	592
25-44	29,971	2,186	4,999	12,028	9,205	1,552
45-64	23,753	2,570	4,446	7,730	7,272	1,736
65+	3,219	923	755	679	562	300
Male						
All ages-17+	44,272	3,984	7,817	16,427	13,237	2,808
17-24	5,771	803	1,330	1,889	1,397	352
25-44	20,599	1,294	3,305	8,678	6,280	1,042
45-64	15,671	1,362	2,661	5,343	5,118	1,188
65+	2,231	524	521	518	442	226
Female						
All ages-17+	22,497	3,039	4,526	7,242	6,318	1,371
17-24	4,056	540	813	1,343	1,119	240
25-44	9,372	892	1,694	3,350	2,926	510
45-64	8,082	1,207	1,785	2,387	2,154	548
65+	988	399	234	162	120	73

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Persons Injured While at Work, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the two-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 800 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over the two-year period ending June 1961 included about 250,000 persons from 76,000 households in 12,800 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons injured while at work in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days due to injuries, a simple computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and

(2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 31, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of currently employed persons with a given characteristic, or the number of persons injured while at work are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 32 and 33.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 34 and 35. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U. S. population, or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

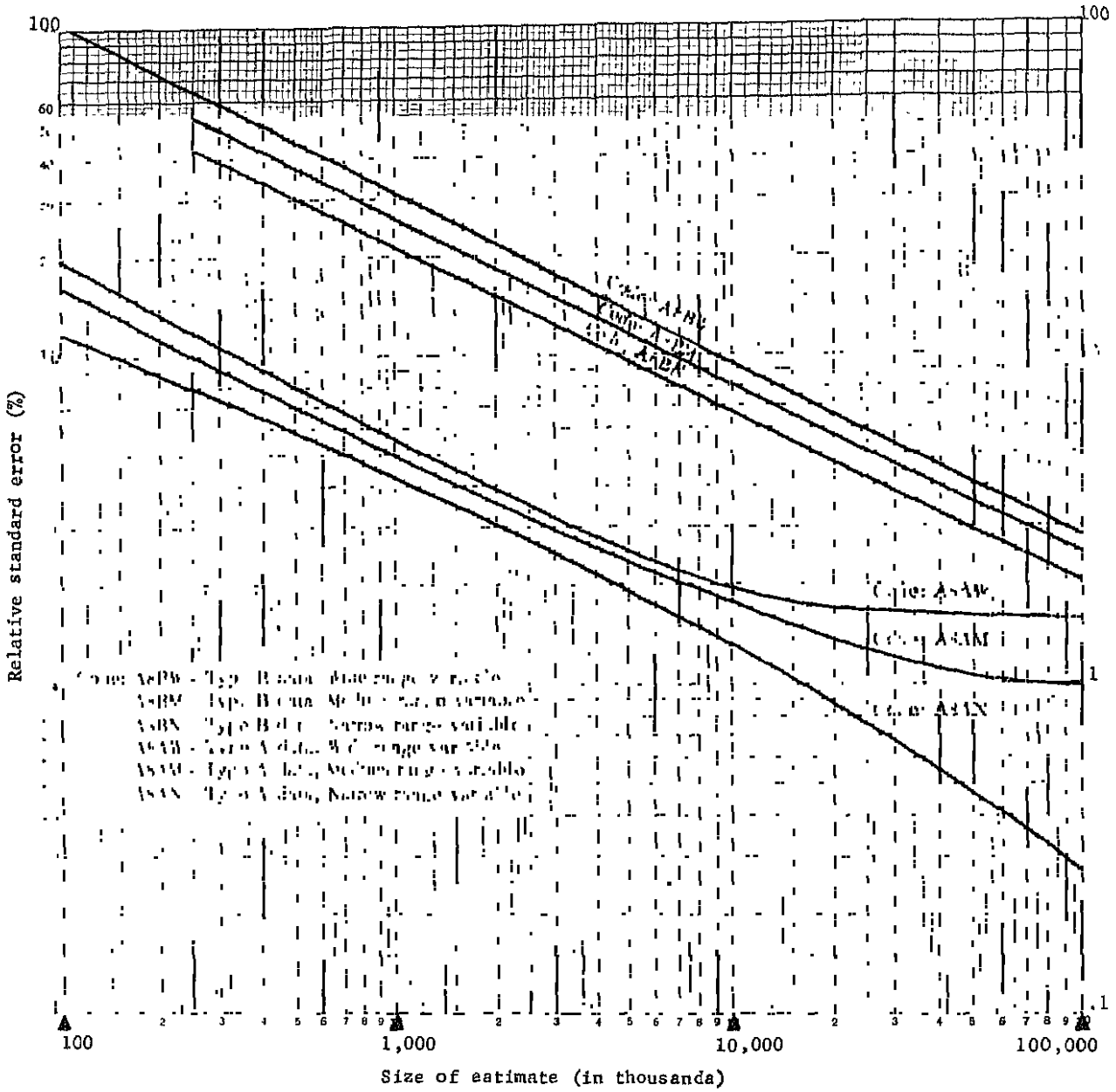
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 30; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 30.

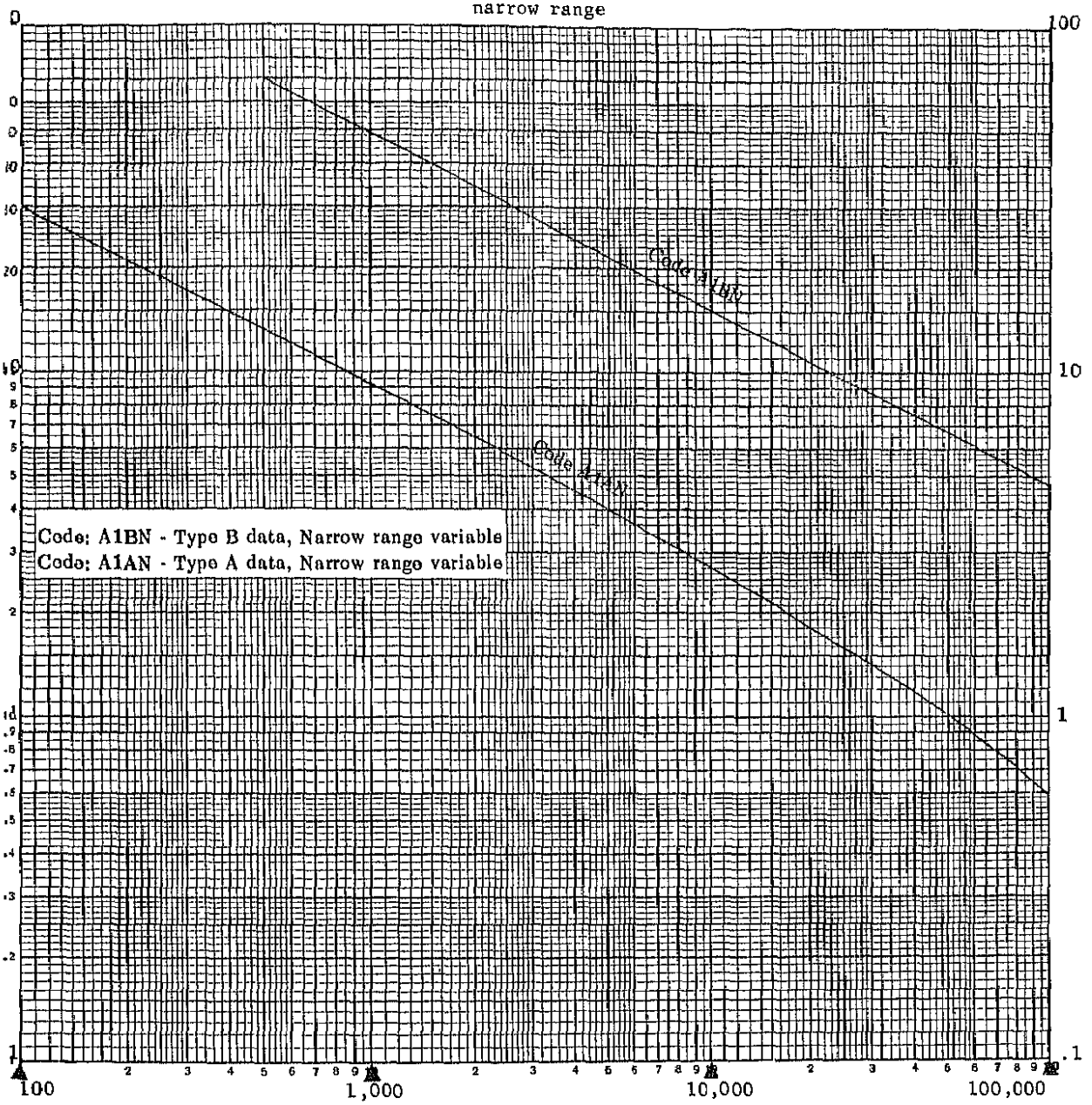
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code on	page
Number of:			
Currently employed persons per year, by any characteristic	1	A8AN	32
Currently employed persons per quarter	1	A1AN	33
Persons injured per year	1	A8BN	32
Persons injured per quarter	1	A1BN	33
Disability days per year	1	A8BW	32
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons injured in a year	2	P8BN-M	34
Disability days in a year	2	P8BW	35
Rate of persons injured:			
Per 100 currently employed persons per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	32 32
Per 100 currently employed persons per quarter	4(b)	Numer.: A1BN Denom.: A1AN	33 33
Number of disability days per 100 currently employed persons per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	32 32

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



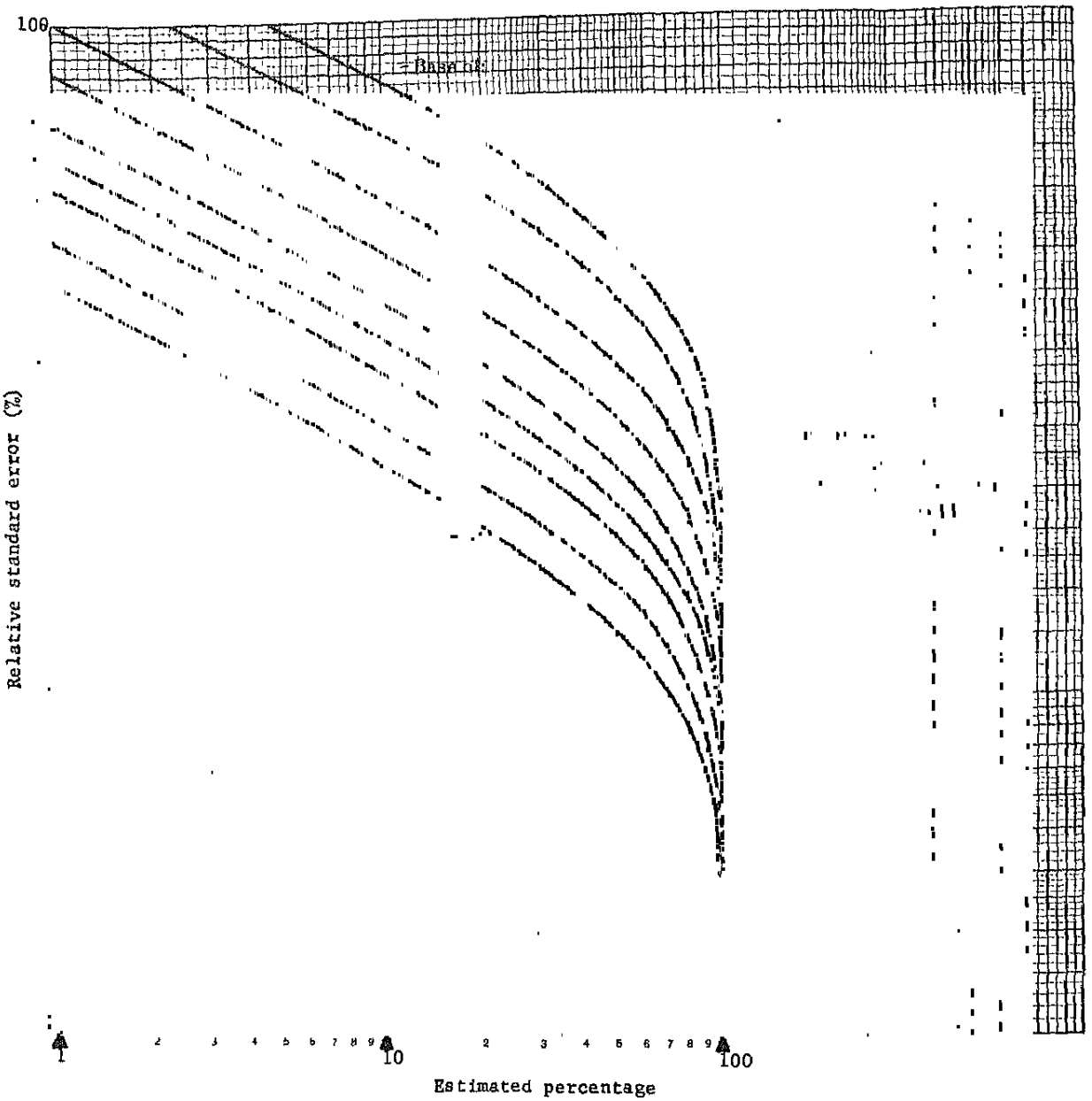
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data for types A and B data, narrow range



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

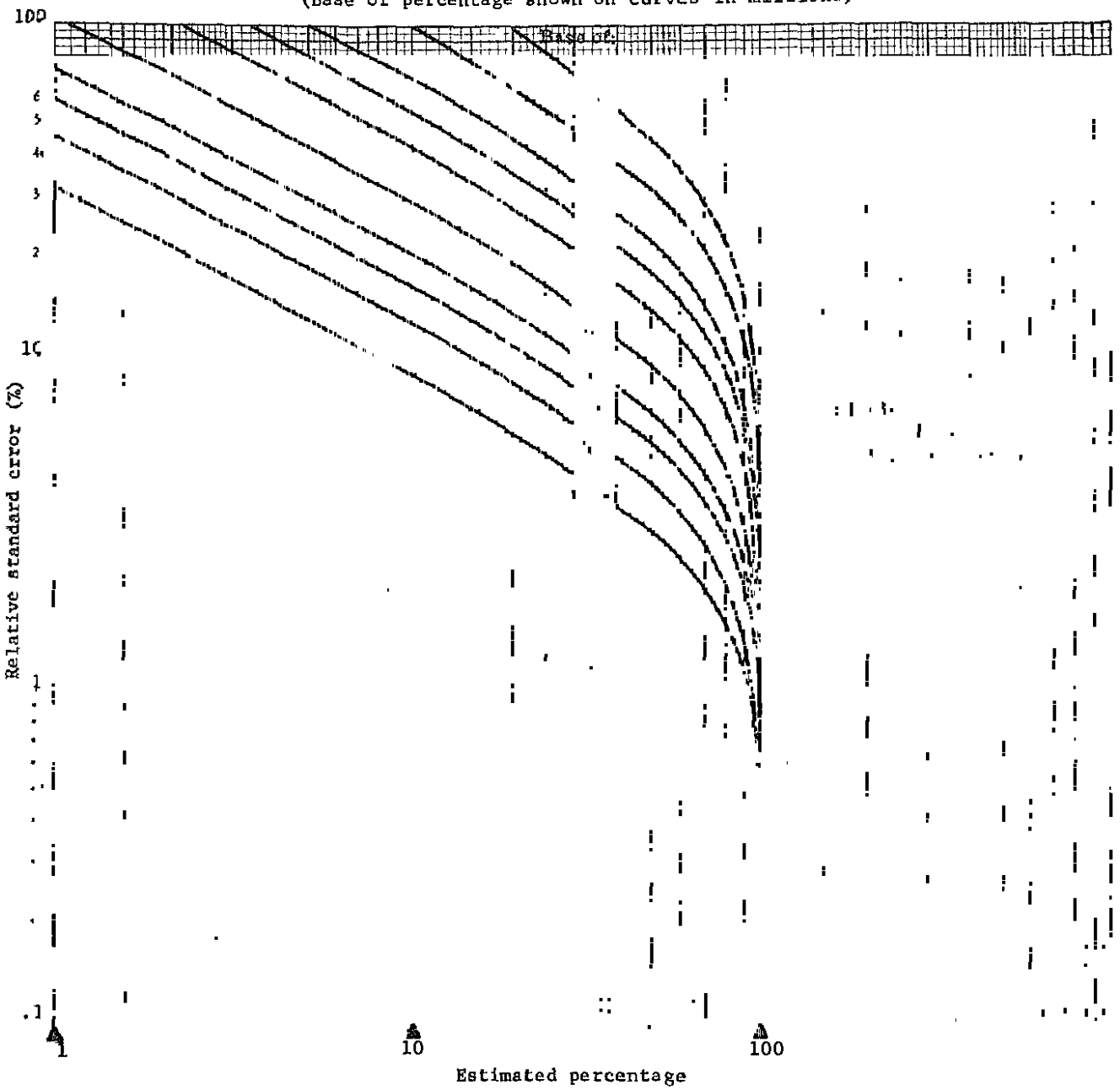
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.8 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.8 percent or 2.8 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type B data, Wide range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 19.2 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 19.2 percent or 3.8 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn, adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures, and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence (see definition of "injury condition" above). Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attention, he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured," hence, one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" as used in the National Health Survey includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability day.—The following terms are used to describe the disability resulting from illness or injury; days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work or school. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the currently employed and the school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

Classification of injured persons by activity restrictions or medical attendance.—The classification of injured persons by activity restriction or medical at-

tendance is based upon the classification of the injury. (See definitions that follow for: activity-restricting injury, bed-disabling injury, work- or school-loss injury, and medically attended injury.) For example, a person may have received several injuries in a single accident; if one of the injuries involved one or more days of restricted activity, one or more days in bed, or medical attendance, the person injured would correspondingly be classified as: with restricted activity, with bed disability, or medically attended.

Activity-restricting injury.—An activity-restricting injury is an injury which has caused at least one day of restricted activity. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of activity-restricting injuries is estimated from the number of such injuries reported as having occurred in the two calendar weeks before the interview week. For this reason, an injury which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the two-week period in which it occurred is not classified as an activity-restricting injury.

Bed-disabling injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Work- or school-loss injury.—An injury resulting in at least one day of work or school loss is called a work-loss injury or a school-loss injury. (See also definition of "Activity-restricting injury.")

Medically attended injury.—An injury for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended injury. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one injury for each of several patients, each injury is counted as medically attended.

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was experienced during the two-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the date of the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle"; the accident class "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; therefore the class "home accidents" excludes combinations with "while at work" and "motor vehicle."

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside the house or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he might have been when he was injured.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This

category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Place of Accident

Place of accident.—Persons injured are classified in this report according to the type of place where the injury occurred.

Home.—The place of accident is considered as "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the home but within the property boundaries of the home. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home (vacant or occupied) in which he might have been when he was injured. "Home" includes any structure that has the primary function of a dwelling unit and includes the structure and premises of such places as apartment houses and house trailers. "Home" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring at home, while "home" as a class of accident excludes accidents occurring at home but classified as "motor vehicle" or "while at work" because a motor vehicle was involved or the person's place of employment was a home.

Street or highway.—"Street or highway" means the entire area between property lines of which any part is open for the use of the public as a matter or right or custom. It includes the roadway, shoulder, curb, or public sidewalk; excluded are private driveways, lanes, or sidewalks.

Farm.—"Farm" as a place of accident refers to accidents occurring in farm buildings or on cultivated land, but does not include accidents occurring in the farm home or premises. A ranch is considered as a farm.

Industrial place.—"Industrial place" is the term applied to accidents occurring in an industrial place or premises. Included are such places as factories, railway yards, warehouses, workshops, logging camps, shipping piers, oil fields, shipyards, sand and gravel pits, canneries, and auto repair garages. Construction projects, such as houses, buildings, bridges, and new roads, are included in this category. Buildings undergoing remodeling, with the exception of private homes, are classified as industrial places or premises.

School.—"School" as a place of accident includes all accidents occurring in school buildings or on the premises. This classification includes elementary schools, high schools, colleges, and trade and business schools.

Place of recreation.—"Place of recreation" is used to describe accidents occurring in places organized for sports and recreation other than recreational areas located at a place already defined as "home," "industrial place" or "school." Bowling alley, amusement park, football stadium, and dance hall are examples of "place of recreation." In "place of accident" classification of injuries, the place is significant rather than the activity in which the person was engaged at the time of accident. Hence, an injury sustained by a person at a dance hall while he was at work is classified as a "place of recreation" injury. Likewise, an injury occurring while a person was engaged in a sport in an industrial place is classified as an "industrial place" injury.

Other.—Accidents which cannot be classified in any of the above groups or for which the place is unknown are classified as "other." Included in the classification are such places as restaurants, churches, business and professional offices, and open or wooded country.

Terms Relating to Type of Accident

Type of accident.—"Type of accident" was recorded for all accidents involving injury in order to classify injuries according to the circumstances relating to the accident. Accidents have been grouped by type according to the following concepts:

(A) Accidents in which specific factors were involved, but which may or may not have caused the injury. Included in this group are moving motor vehicle, uncontrolled fire, explosion firearms, and nonmotor vehicle such as train or bicycle. The definition of moving motor vehicle in this instance is identical to that for moving motor vehicle as a class of accident. In this report, the class of work accidents in which a nonmoving motor vehicle was involved has been shown separately. This group of accidents could have been distributed among the types listed below which describe the circumstances relating to the accident.

(B) Accidents where injury was caused directly by an agent, such as machinery, in operation, a knife, scissors, nail, animal or insect, foreign body in eye or other orifice, or a poisonous substance swallowed by the person involved.

(C) Accidents described in terms of the events leading to the occurrence of the injury, such as falling, bumping into a person or object, being struck by a moving object, handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects, being caught in, pinched or crushed, coming in contact with hot object or flame, lifting, twisting, or stumbling.

(D) Accidents resulting in injury that could not be classified in groups (A), (B), or (C) were classified as "other." Accidents of unknown type are also included in this group.

A complete listing of the types of accidents is shown in Appendix III within the format of Table A. In order that no injury would be described as resulting from more than one type of accident, an injury which could have been assigned to two or more types was classified in the first type designated in Table A (in Appendix III) that adequately described the circumstances of the accident.

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the two-week period covered by the interview they either worked at, or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are also considered as currently employed if (1) they had some formal arrangements for being called to work, such as having made arrangements with a union hiring hall to be called for work when it became available or (2) they were repeatedly called upon to work by a particular employer or group of employers, e.g., a woman who did babysitting for a number of different families.

Persons excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

Education of family head.—Each member of a family is classified according to the education of the head of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own education.

The categories of educational status show the highest grade of school completed. Only grades completed in regular schools, where persons are given a formal education, are included. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Thus, education in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system is not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purposes of classifying the population by geographic area, the U. S. National Health Survey uses the same grouping of states used by the Bureau of the Census and many other agencies. The major regions are:

Region	States Included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U S National Health Survey The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489, 42 U S C 305) All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687)

FORM NHS 4
10 9 621

U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1 Questionnaire ____ of ____ Questionnaires

2 (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a)

3. Iden Code	3a. Reg office Code	4 Sub-sample weight	5 Sample	6 PSU Number	7 Segment No	8 Serial No.

(c) Type of living quarters ☐ Housing unit ☐ Other

(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

L Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked ☐ Rural ☐ All other

10 Do you own or rent this place? ☐ Own ☐ Rent ☐ Rent free

11 If "Own" or "rent free" to question 10, ask
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "rent" to question 10, ask
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

12 Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13 Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q 12, 13 AND 14

If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected

Ask at all units except apartment houses,

14 Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15 What is the telephone number here? ____ ☐ No phone

16 In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

17 RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item		1	Com	2	Com	3	Com	4	Com	5	Com.
Entire household	Date										
	Time										
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col No ____ Date										
	Time										

18 REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason	☐ Refusal (Fill item 19) ☐ No one at home-repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other (Specify) (Fill item 20)	☐ Vacant - non seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (Specify)	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other (Specify)	Interview not obtained for, Cols ____ because

19 Reason for refusal

20 TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

1 Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc) until you find someone who knows the family

2 Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages, If names of all members not known, ascertain relationships Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire

3. Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient, if so, which person it is This is done by asking the following question

4 Is anyone in the household now in the hospital? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ No contact made

(a) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) ____ (Col No) ____

1 (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)

(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere List these persons in the prescribed order)

			Last name (1)	Last name (2)
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →		
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →		
(e) Away on business?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →		
(f) On a visit?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →	First name and initial	First name and initial
(g) Is there anyone else staying here now?	☐ No	☐ Yes (List) →		

(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere?
☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (apply household membership rules, if not a member, delete)

2 How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc)

Relationship	Relationship
Head	

3 How old were you on your last birthday?	Age _____ ☐ Under 1 year
4 Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5 Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask 6 Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask 7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the--grade (year)?	☐ Under 17 years Elem 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ Fem, or und 17 yrs ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other ☐ Yes ☐ No
If 17 years old or over, ask 9 (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months-- (For males), working, or doing something else? (For females) working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask, (b) Are you retired?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Working," in q 9(a), ask 10 (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q 9(a), ask (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No," in q 10(a) or 10(b), ask, (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home	☐ Under 17 years ☐ At home ☐ Not at home
11 Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2 week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ..which you told me about)? (a) For what condition? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
13 Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
14 Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
15 AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes ☐ No
16 Has anyone in the family - you, your -, etc had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition, record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card D, condition by condition, record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for(or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly For persons under 17 show who responded for them	☐ Responded for self entirely ☐ Responded for self partly Col No _____ was respondent
18 (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No of times
19 (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitorium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitorium?	☐ Yes ☐ No _____ No of times
20. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask (a) Was - baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q 20(a) and 1 or more in q. 18(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me?	☐ Hospital ☐ Home ☐ Yes ☐ No

Table I ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

Line number (a)	Col No of person (b)	Question number	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ? (c)	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries (a) If doctor talked to What did the doctor say it was? - did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to Record original entry and ask (d-2) (d-3) as required Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries) (d 1)	What was the cause of ? (This column is to be asked if entry in Col (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col (d 1) is from q 14 or q 17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d 2)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask Can you see well enough to read ordinary news paper print with glasses? (d 3)	What kind of is it? Ask only for Any entry in Col (d-1) or (d 2) that includes the words, Asthma "condition" Cysts "disease" Growths Tumor "trouble" For an allergy or stroke ask How does the affect you? (d 4)	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for Impairments, injuries, and for Abscesses, boils, infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor, cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Virus Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand, one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d 5)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BE FORE did cause you to cut down on your usual activities (or as much as a day? Check one No (Go to Col (k)) (j) Yes → (k)	How many days, including the Saturdays and Sun days? (g)	How many of these - days were you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6 16 years old ask: How many days did , keep you from school last week or the week before? (i)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No			☐ Yes ☐ No						Days	____Days or ☐ None	____Days or ☐ None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col No of person (a)	Question No (b)	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) (c)	How many nights were you in the hospital? (d)	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	To Interviewer: Will you need to ask cols (f) and (g)? (a)	To Interviewer: How many of these--nights were last week or the week before? (f)	To Interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g)	What did they say at the hospital the condition was--did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols (d 1) (d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A) (h)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)
1			Mo ____ Yr ____	Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
2			Mo ____ Yr ____	Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No
3			Mo ____ Yr ____	Nights	☐ All or ____ Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Nights ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No

X-RAY QUESTIONS

21 (a) We are interested in all kinds of X rays - Did you have your teeth X rayed during the past 3 months - (that is, from--through last Sunday)? If "Yes," (b) How many times?	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____	☐ Yes ☐ No No. of times ____
22. During the past 3 months did you have a CHEST X ray?	☐ Yes Chest ☐ No	☐ Yes Chest ☐ No
23 (a) Did you have any (other) kind of X ray at all during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was X rayed?	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:	☐ Yes ☐ No Part(s) of body:

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Line number	Col. No of person (a)	Question No (b)	Part of body (c)	How many different times did you have your X rayed during the past 3 months? (d)	Where did you have the X ray(s)? How many X rays were at the (hospital, doctor's office, etc)? (e)	What was this X ray(s) for--a check up or an examination or for treatment? (f)	If "both" in col. (f) ask: How many of these... X-ray(s) were for treatment? (g)	If "both" or "treatment" in col. (f) ask: For what condition were you being treated? (h)
1					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
2					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		
3					Hospital ____ Dr. office ____ Other ____	☐ Check-up/examination ☐ Treatment ☐ Both		

24 During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes" to q 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before? (j)	Did you first notice (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one: Before 3 mos (Go to Col (n)) (k)	During 3 mos. (l)	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask:) Which week, last week or the week before? (m)	To interviewer: CONTINUE if col (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment, otherwise, STOP (m)	Did you first notice DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (n)	How long since you last talked to a doctor about ...? (If less than one month, enter "Ud 1" for "Mo.") (o)	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for ...? Or, follow any advice he gave? (p)	About how many days during the past 12 months, has ... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? (q 1)	If 1 or more days in col (q 1) and col (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (q 2)	Ask after completing last condition for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate) (r)	If "1," "2" or "3" in col (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (s)	If "Yes" in col (s): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (t)	If "1" or "2" in col (t) ask: How long have you been ...? (Insert the words of the statement selected) (u)	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time? (v)	If "1," or "2" or "3" in col (r) ask: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best (Show Card G) (w)	Line number
____ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks		☐ During past 12 months ☐ Before ☐ Blnk	____ Mos ____ Yrs ☐ No Dr.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr.	____ Days or ☐ None	____ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		____ Mos ____ Yrs	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Ud 1?		

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who had an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols (h) or (i): How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)? (j)	After you left the hospital, how many days was it before you returned to your usual activities full time? (k)	If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital? (l)	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State, if city not known, enter county) (m)
No. of nights ____	No. of days ____ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months ____ Days ____ Months	
No. of nights ____	No. of days ____ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months ____ Days ____ Months	
No. of nights ____	No. of days ____ ☐ Still unable	☐ Over 6 months If under 6 months ____ Days ____ Months	

X-RAY QUESTIONS

24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X rays for the treatment of a condition?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
25 (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for?	Part(s) of body:	Part(s) of body:
(c) Was this included in the X ray(s) you told me about before?	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X (Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)

Were any of these ... X rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)

No (Stop)	Yes → Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time			
	Part(s) of body	No.	Part(s) of body	No.
	Part(s) of body	No.	Part(s) of body	No.
	Part(s) of body	No.	Part(s) of body	No.

FOOTNOTES

Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.	Group No.

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No from Table I ☐

Accident happened last week of week before (Go to q 5) ☐

1 When did the accident happen?

Year: _____

(If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)

Month _____

2 At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury(s)

3 (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to Section B)

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to Section B)

4 Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? 1 ☐ Outside (Go to Section A q 5) 2 ☐ Getting in or out 3 ☐ Passenger 4 ☐ Driver (Go to Section A q 6)

Section A (Motor Vehicle Accidents)

If "Outside" in q 4, ask

5 (a) How did the accident happen?

1 ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse drawn vehicle

2 ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing

3 ☐ Other (Specify how the accident happened)

_____

_____

(b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved?

1 ☐ Car 2 ☐ Taxi 3 ☐ Bus

4 ☐ Truck 5 ☐ Motorcycle 6 ☐ Other (Specify)

_____

If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q 4, ask

6 (a) How did the accident happen?

1 ☐ Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway

2 ☐ Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway

(Specify object) _____

3 ☐ Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway

4 ☐ Motor vehicle ran off roadway

5 ☐ Other (Specify how the accident happened)

_____

_____ ☐ Acc on roadway

_____ ☐ Acc not on roadway

(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?

1 ☐ Car 2 ☐ Taxi 3 ☐ Bus

4 ☐ Truck 5 ☐ Motorcycle 6 ☐ Other (Specify)

_____

Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)

7 How did the accident happen?

A 1 ☐ Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion

2 ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm

3 ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse drawn vehicle)

B 4 ☐ Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation

(Specify kind of machinery) _____

5 ☐ Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement

6 ☐ Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices

7 ☐ Any injury caused by animal or insect

8 ☐ Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____

C 9 ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height

10 ☐ All other falls

11 ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)

12 ☐ Struck by moving object (exclude objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects)

13 ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc.

14 ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object

15 ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame

16 ☐ One time lifting or other one time exertion

17 ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc

D 18 ☐ Other (Specify how accident happened) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS

8 (a) Where did the accident happen - at home or some other place?

1 ☐ At home (inside house) 2 ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask

(b) What kind of place was it?

3 ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6 ☐ School (includes school premises)

4 ☐ Farm 7 ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school

5 ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8 ☐ Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____

9 Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ While in Armed Services 4 ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble
9. Stroke
10. Trouble with varicose veins
11. Hemorrhoids or piles
12. Hay fever
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm——toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or to school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
3. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (including loss)
Group 2. $500– $999
Group 3 $1,000– $1 999
Group 4. $2,000– $2 999
Group 5. $3 000– $3,999
Group 6. $4,000– $4,999
Group 7 $5,000– $6 999
Group 8. $7,000– $9,999
Group 9. $10,000 and over

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O - 674080

SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Public Health Service Publication No 584

Series A (Program descriptions, survey designs, concepts, and definitions)

No 1 Origin and Program of the U S National Health Survey 25 cents.
No. 2. The Statistical Design of the Health Household-Interview Survey 35 cents.
No 3 Concepts and Definitions in the Health Household-Interview Survey 30 cents.
No 4. Plan and Initial Program of the Health Examination Survey 35 cents

Series B (Health Interview Survey results by topics)

No 8. Persons Injured by Class of Accident, United States, July 1957-June 1958. 40 cents.
No 9. Impairments by Type, Age, and Sex, United States, July 1957-June 1958 25 cents
No. 16. Types of Injuries, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1958-June 1959. 30 cents.
No. 18. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
No. 19. Volume of Physician Visits, United States, July 1957-June 1959 40 cents
No. 23 Acute Conditions, Geographic Distribution, United States, July 1958-June 1959 30 cents
No 24. Acute Conditions, Seasonal Variations, United States, July 1957-June 1960 35 cents
No 32. Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short Stay Hospitals, United States, 1958-1960 40 cents
No 33. Acute Conditions, Seasonal Variations, United States, July 1957-June 1961. 40 cents
No 34. Acute Conditions, Geographic Distribution, United States, July 1960-June 1961. 30 cents.
No 35. Selected Impairments by Etiology and Activity Limitation, United States, July 1959-June 1961. 40 cents.
No. 37. Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, United States, July 1959-June 1961 40 cents
No 39. Persons Injured in the Home and Associated Disability, United States, July 1959-June 1961
No. 40 Disability Days Due to Injury, United States, July 1959-June 1961.
No. 41 Persons Injured While at Work, United States, July 1959-June 1961.

Series C (Health Interview Survey results for population groups)

No 1. Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958 35 cents
No 2 Veterans, Health and Medical Care, United States, July 1957-June 1958. 40 cents
No. 3 The Hawaii Health Survey, Description and Selected Results, Oahu, Hawaii, October 1958-September 1959 40 cents.
No. 4. Older Persons, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 45 cents
No. 5 Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Regions and Urban-Rural Residence, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 35 cents.
No 6. Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Divisions and Large Metropolitan Areas, United States, July 1957 June 1959. 35 cents
No. 7. Currently Employed Persons, Illness and Work-Loss Days, United States, July 1959-June 1960. 30 cents.

Series D (Developmental and Evaluation Reports)

No. 1 A Study of Special Purpose Medical-History Techniques 30 cents
No. 2. Co-operation in Health Examination Surveys 35 cents
No 3. Hospital Utilization in the Last Year of Life. 30 cents
No. 4. Reporting of Hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. 50 cents
No 5. Health Interview Responses Compared With Medical Records 15 cents
No 6 Attitudes Toward Co-operation in a Health Examination Survey 35 cents.
No 7. Evaluation of a Single-Visit Cardiovascular Examination 30 cents
No. 8. Comparison of Hospitalization Reporting in Three Survey Procedures.

Catalog Card

U S *National Health Survey.*

Persons injured while at work, United States, July 1959-June 1961; statistics on the incidence of persons injured while at work and associated disability days, by place and type of accident, age, sex, residence, geographic region, family income, and education of family head. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1959-June 1961. Washington, U S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1963

47 p diagrs, tables 27cm (*Its* Health statistics, ser B 41)
U S Public Health Service Publication no 584-B41

1 Accidents - Statistics. 2 Personal injuries - Statistics I Title

Cataloged by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library